

States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Michigan delegation to the Congress of the United States, and executive and legislative officials of the Republic of China."

POM-475. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to Congressional term limits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 1136. A bill to control and prevent commercial counterfeiting, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-177).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 1427. A bill to improve the national crime database and create a Federal cause of action for early release of violent felons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. DOLE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. COATS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BOND, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. SMITH):

S. 1428. A bill to provide for comparable treatment of federal employees and members of Congress and the President during current fiscal hiatus; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. WARNER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. EXON, and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 1429. A bill to provide clarification in the reimbursement to States for federally funded employees carrying out Federal programs during the lapse in appropriations between November 14, 1995, through November 19, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 1430. A bill to authorize a land conveyance at the Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1431. A bill to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1432. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for increases in the amounts of allowable earnings under the social security earnings limit for individuals who have attained retirement age, and for other purposes; read the first time.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 1427. A bill to improve the national crime database and create a Federal

cause of action for early release of violent felons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE VIOLENT CRIME INTERVENTION ACT OF 1995

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will fill the void in the Federal response to the Nation's crime epidemic by putting violent offenders in jail and keeping them there.

Probably all of us have seen reference in the papers these days that crime is down. According to the statistics by the FBI, there is a slight decrease in crime in our country. That ought not give anyone great comfort, in my judgment, because the slight decrease comes from an extraordinarily high rate of crime in our country.

A violent crime occurs every 17 seconds in America; a rape occurs every 5 minutes; a robbery, every 51 seconds; a murder every 23 minutes.

We have a country that is, presumably, a civilized nation full of wonderful people—with 23,000 murders every year. So no one should take great solace in the fact that the FBI or someone else says the crime rate is down slightly. It is at an extraordinarily high level, and represents an epidemic of crime that we must deal with.

Crime no longer is limited to specific neighborhoods, cities, or States. It is a national epidemic, and the criminal justice system of each State often affects citizens of other states. My legislation, the Violent Crime Intervention Act of 1995, addresses two aspects of this problem that on which the Federal Government must show leadership.

First, the bill will make it a national priority to put into operation a complete, accurate, and up-to-date nationwide database of criminal records. Currently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's interstate identification index—the triple-I—provides more than 75,000 criminal record checks every day, but the information it provides is incomplete and, therefore, unreliable. In fact, only 30 States currently participate in this system.

The bill will help to complete a national database of violent criminals. Last year's crime bill appropriated \$100 million for fiscal year 1995 to help states establish or improve their criminal databases under the Brady law. It also authorized another \$50 million for this same purpose for fiscal years 1996 and 1997. Under my legislation, every State must set up a criminal record database within 2 years that is connected to the Triple-I and that provides accurate information about that State's criminals.

States that do not comply with these provisions would not be shut off from using the Triple-I system. That could hurt law enforcement. However, they would have to pay a fee each time they use the system until they contribute their own complete and up-to-date records.

It does not take Dick Tracy to figure out who is going to commit the next murder, or the next violent crime. You

can almost bet that the next violent crime in America committed in the next 45 seconds or so will be committed by someone who has committed violent crimes in the past. You can almost guarantee it. That is why it is critical for us to know who has committed previous crimes.

I will mention a personal story. My mother was a victim of a manslaughter incident some years ago. She was tragically killed in a circumstance in which those who were involved had criminal records. As I looked at those criminal records, I saw something curious. I saw that a judge with respect to one of the people involved had sentenced him to the State penitentiary once for a crime. He was picked up again when he was out on probation, was sent back to court—and the judge said, "Well, OK. On the second offense you get probation."

I called the judge. I said, "Why would you give probation on a second offense?"

He said, "Because I did not know the person committed the first offense."

I said, "You are kidding me. This defendant stands in front of you, a defendant who has been in State penitentiary, and you did not know that when you sentenced the defendant for the second offense?"

He said, "I had no idea."

Computer records even between jurisdictions in the same State were not then available to give the judge that basic information.

It does not make any sense what is going on. Michael Jordan's father was murdered allegedly by two people on a road in the Carolinas. Take a look at their records. The two people who allegedly killed Michael Jordan's father—both of them—had long criminal histories. And I will bet, if you access the triple-I, you will not find half of their criminal histories.

Second, my bill will provide a strong incentive for States to keep their violent criminals locked up for the criminal's full sentence. Last year's crime bill offered Federal crime-fighting funds to States that keep violent criminals locked up for at least 85 percent of their sentences. Surely we can do better than that.

Under my legislation, a State will be liable to victims of violent crimes committed by criminals the State released early from a sentence for a previous violent crime. A State could avoid liability only if the State required all violent criminals to serve their full sentences.

It occurred to me that we ought to do this because of a wonderful woman named Donna Martz who was murdered. She used to come to the Capitol steps and bring bus tours from North Dakota. I used to see her most every year and visit with her. She was murdered about 2 years ago by a couple of people who were convicted of violent crimes in Pennsylvania, and then they went to North Dakota, and abducted Donna Martz. The story is too violent

and awful even to retell. They took her through several States, and eventually brutally murdered her out in the desert of the West.

My point is this. Someone who is convicted in the State for a violent crime ought to serve their entire sentence. If a State decides for its own reasons that this violent criminal shall be let out before a sentence is ended, then I think that the State ought to be liable to the next victim or to the next victim's family. If that violent criminal is let out early and commits another violent act during the time when they should have been in a prison, make the State liable for its decision. That is the second part of my legislation. Clearly, the States will not like this.

States simply must keep known, violent offenders behind bars for their full sentence—or face the consequences of the State's decision to release these criminals. It is time for States to take responsibility for the horrible suffering and fear they can foster by prematurely releasing violent criminals.

These issues are of national concern and we can deal with them if the Federal and State governments make a concerted effort to keep violent offenders behind bars for their full sentences.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1427

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Violent Crime Intervention Act of 1995".

TITLE I—NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS DATABASE

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) nationwide—

(A) many State criminal record systems are not up to date and contain incomplete or incorrect information; and

(B) less than 20 percent of all criminal records are fully computerized, include court dispositions, and are accessible through the Interstate Identification Index of the Department of Justice; and

(2) a complete and accurate nationwide criminal record database is an essential element in fighting crime and development of such a database is a national priority.

SEC. 102. STATE CRIMINAL RECORD UPGRADES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General of the United States shall issue guidelines establishing specific requirements for a State to qualify as a fully participating member of the Interstate Identification Index.

(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines referred to in subsection (a) shall require—

(1) that all arrest reports and final disposition orders are submitted to the State records repository within 7 days;

(2) the State repository to enter these records and orders into the State database not more than 24 hours after the repository receives the information;

(3) the State to conduct audits, at least annually, of State criminal records to ensure that such records contain correct and complete information about every felony arrest and report the results of each audit to the Attorney General of the United States;

(4) the State to certify to the Attorney General of the United States, on January 1 of each year, that the law enforcement agencies, courts, and records officials of the State are in compliance with this section; and

(5) such other conditions as the Attorney General determines are necessary.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FILES.—The Attorney General may establish limitations on the purposes for which the Interstate Identification Index may be used and may allow a State to prohibit the use of information provided by the State for searches unrelated to law enforcement.

(d) FEES.—A State that does not qualify as a fully participating State, pursuant to the guidelines referred to in subsection (a), within 2 years after the date on which the Attorney General of the United States issues such guidelines shall pay a user fee for each identification request made to the Interstate Identification Index in an amount equal to the average cost of a single Federal database inquiry, as determined by the Attorney General each year.

TITLE II—LIABILITY FOR EARLY RELEASE OF VIOLENT FELONS

SEC. 201. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) violent criminals often serve only a small portion of their original sentences;

(2) a significant proportion of the most serious violent crimes committed in the United States are committed by criminals who have been released early from a sentence for a previous violent crime;

(3) violent criminals who are released early from prison often travel to other States to commit additional violent crimes;

(4) the crime and threat of crime committed by violent criminals released early from prison affects tourism, economic development, use of the interstate highway system, federally owned or supported facilities, and other commercial activities of individuals; and

(5) the policies of one State regarding the early release of criminals sentenced in that State for a violent crime often affect the citizens of other States, who can influence those policies only through Federal law.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to reduce violent crime by requiring States to bear the responsibility for the consequences of releasing violent criminals before they serve the full term for which they were sentenced.

SEC. 202. CAUSE OF ACTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The victim (or in the case of a homicide, the family of the victim) of a violent crime shall have a Federal cause of action in any district court against a State if the individual committing the crime—

(1) had previously been convicted by the State of a violent offense;

(2) was released prior to serving his or her full sentence for such offense; and

(3) committed the violent crime before the original sentence would have expired.

(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this title, the term "crime of violence" has the same meaning as in section 16 of title 18, United States Code.

(c) DAMAGES.—A State shall be liable to the victim in an action brought under this title for the actual damages (direct and indirect) resulting from the violent crime, but not for punitive damages.

COHEN, Mr. EXON, Mr. PRESSLER, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1429. A bill to provide clarification in the reimbursement to States for federally funded employees carrying out Federal programs during the lapse in appropriations between November 14, 1995, through November 19, 1995, to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR FURLOUGHED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DURING RECENT GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN LEGISLATION

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I introduce legislation relating to the recently enacted continuing appropriations resolution and concerns that have been raised regarding the payment of furloughed employees during the 6-day Government closure. I am joined in offering this legislation by my distinguished colleagues, Senators LOTT and Senator WARNER.

Mr. President, the furlough pay language that the Congress adopted as part of House Joint Resolution 122, the continuing resolution, is language that previous Congresses have adopted to provide compensation to Federal employees during periods of Government closure.

This language was enacted to provide compensation to Federal employees affected by Government closure in 1984, 1986, 1987, and 1990. This language was provided to Congress by the administration to meet our stated intent that Federal workers should not suffer a loss of pay as a result of the 6-day closure of the Federal Government.

It has now been brought to our attention that the language included in the continuing resolution may inadvertently not cover all employees who were subject to the furlough. The administration has indicated that there are State employees paid with 100 percent Federal funds who make disability determinations and administer unemployment insurance benefits, for example, that may not be covered by the language in the continuing resolution regarding the payment of compensation during the recent 6-day shutdown of the Federal Government.

I am therefore introducing legislation to clarify our intent that all furloughed Federal workers, including federally funded workers, affected by the shutdown of the Federal Government receive their pay as Congress intended. The legislation ensures that 100 percent federally-funded State employees affected by the furlough receive their pay, and that States using their own funds to make up for the lack of Federal funds for these employees are reimbursed to carry out 100 percent federally-supported functions.

Mr. President, it was and is clearly the intent of the Congress to pay Federal workers for the 6-day period of the Government shutdown. The language enacted in the continuing resolution has been used in previous years to successfully address this situation. I hope the language does so this year. If not, I urge my colleagues to adopt the bill I am introducing to clarify our intent on this matter. •

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself,
Mr. LOTT, Mr. STEVENS, Mr.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself, and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 1430. A bill to authorize a land conveyance at the radar bomb-scoring site, Belle Fourche, SD; to the Committee on Armed Services.

LAND CONVEYANCE LEGISLATION

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that would transfer Air Force radar bomb-scoring facilities near Belle Fourche, SD, to the local Belle Fourche School District. The Air Force has declared facilities located at Detachment 21 of the 554th Range Squadron as excess Federal property. The Air Force is expected to dispose of the excess bomb-scoring facilities in July 1996.

Mr. President, the transfer of excess Air Force facilities to the Belle Fourche School District would relieve overcrowded local public educational facilities in a school district with increasing enrollments. Currently, the Belle Fourche School District is one of the poorest school districts in South Dakota. A small tax base coupled with a proposed additional tax burden for the renovation of the old Roosevelt school building prompted local taxpayers to reject two bond issues that would have relieved the growing classroom crowding problem. The transfer of excess Air Force facilities to the Belle Fourche School District is a responsible, cost-effective approach to addressing an increasingly serious local problem. It is an example of two levels of government cooperating for a common good. The transfer of excess Air Force facilities would help provide a quality educational environment for many school-children living in Belle Fourche.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that resolutions of support for my legislation from State, county, city and local governments be included in the RECORD. I further ask unanimous consent the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to adopt this important legislation.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1430

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LAND CONVEYANCE, RADAR BOMB SCORING SITE, BELLE FOURCHE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey, without consideration, to the Belle Fourche School District, Belle Fourche, South Dakota (in this section referred to as the "District"), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, together with any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 37 acres located in Belle Fourche, South Dakota, which has served as the location of a support complex and housing facilities for Detachment 21 of the 554th Range Squadron, an Air Force Radar Bomb Scoring Site located in Belle Fourche, South Dakota. The conveyance may not include any portion of the radar bomb scoring site located in the State of Wyoming.

(b) CONDITION OF CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance authorized under subsection (a)

shall be subject to the condition that the District—

(1) use the property and facilities conveyed under that subsection for education, economic development, and housing purposes; or

(2) enter into an agreement with an appropriate public or private entity to sell or lease the property and facilities to such entity for such purposes.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of the survey shall be borne by the District.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
November 15, 1995.

Mr. WADE PEHL,
Belle Fourche School District 9-1,
Belle Fourche, SD.

DEAR MR. PEHL: I am certainly pleased to lend my support to the proposed acquisition of the Air Force Detachment 21 site in Belle Fourche by the Belle Fourche School District. The potential for public good is remarkable. Not only will it address certain critical facility needs of the school district, it will provide badly needed moderate income housing for the Belle Fourche community. I am especially pleased with the cooperative spirit that has been evident in this project between the various local governments; it is this type of cooperation that will provide innovative solutions to many community challenges.

You and the entire board are to be commended for your creativity in this matter. Please be assured that you have my wholehearted support in this undertaking. If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. JANKLOW,
Governor.

BOARD OF BUTTE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT

It Is Hereby Resolved by the Butte County Board of Commissioners that a majority of the Board supports a proposed U.S. Senate Bill to authorize a land conveyance at the Detachment 21 of the 554th Range Squadron, an Air Force Radar Bomb Scoring Site in Belle Fourche, South Dakota to the Belle Fourche School District, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

Dated this 21st day of November 1995.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Common Council of the City of Belle Fourche, Butte County, South Dakota, of the proposed termination of the support complex and housing facilities for Detachment 21 of the 554th range Squadron, an Air Force Radar Bomb Scoring Site located in Belle Fourche; and

Whereas, the Belle Fourche School District No. 9-1, is in need of an additional site so as to provide adequate public education facilities for its citizens and patrons; and

Whereas, the Common council of the City recognizes the need to provide adequate facilities for education within the community and feels that the complex has great potential to enhance the program for learning within the City;

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Common Council of the City of Belle Fourche does hereby support the transfer of own-

ership of the support complex and housing facilities for U. S. Air Force Detachment 21 located in Belle Fourche, South Dakota to the Belle Fourche School District No. 9-1.

Dated at Belle Fourche, this 20th day of November 1995.

BELLE FOURCHE SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT

It Is Hereby Resolved by the Belle Fourche School District 9-1 Board of Education that the Board fully supports the transfer of the United States Air Force property in Belle Fourche, South Dakota, to the Belle Fourche School District 9-1 as a "public benefit transfer." Transfer of the support complex and housing facilities for Detachment 21 of the 554th Range Squadron for use by the Belle Fourche School District 9-1 would benefit Belle Fourche School District 9-1 and such a transfer has the full and unqualified support of the Belle Fourche School District 9-1 Board of Education.

Dated this 13th day of November 1995, at Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1431. A bill to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to native Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS LEGISLATION

● Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am introducing today a bill to amend two existing laws that provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of two Indian tribes in Arizona.

Section 1 of the bill amends section 112 of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1994 to extend by 6 months the time for the settlement parties to finish all actions required to complete the settlement. Under the original act, the Secretary of the Interior is required to publish in the Federal Register by December 31, 1995, a statement of findings that includes a finding that contracts for the assignment of Central Arizona Project water have been executed. Due to several unforeseen developments, the Department of the Interior, the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, and the city of Prescott have concluded that additional time is necessary to finalize the agreements and publish the Secretary's findings in the Federal Register. Accordingly, the amendment extends the deadline for completion of the settlement to June 30, 1996.

Section 2 of the bill amends the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 to extend by 1 year the deadline for the settlement parties to complete all actions needed to effect the settlement, including finalizing agreements between the San Carlos Apache Tribe and the Phelps-Dodge Corp., and between the tribe and the town of Globe. This amendment would extend the deadline from December 31, 1995, to December 31, 1996. The Department of the Interior, the San Carlos Apache Tribe, and the other settlement parties all support this extension.

Mr. President, it is extremely important that the Congress pass these two time-sensitive provisions before the end of the year. The San Carlos Apache and Yavapai-Prescott settlements are

the product of years of painstaking negotiation and effort by many parties. No party, in particular the United States, would benefit from a lapse in the statutory authority for completing these settlements. Without the time extensions contained in this bill, the many fruits of these collective efforts could be lost.

On October 31, 1995, the Senate passed S. 325, a bill comprised of 22 sections containing amendments to various laws affecting native Americans. Sections 1 and 2 described in the preceding paragraphs are identical to sections 15 and 22 of S. 325. However, it now appears doubtful that the House will pass S. 325 by the end of the year. Consequently, I am introducing this bill today to ensure that the parties to the San Carlos and Yavapai-Prescott settlements will have sufficient time to complete the work needed to make those settlements final.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 326

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] were added as cosponsors of S. 326, a bill to prohibit United States military assistance and arms transfers to foreign governments that are undemocratic, do not adequately protect human rights, are engaged in acts of armed aggression, or are not fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

S. 386

At the request of Mr. McCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 386, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax-free treatment of education savings accounts established through certain State programs, and for other purposes.

S. 771

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 771, a bill to provide that certain Federal property shall be made available to States for State use before being made available to other entities, and for other purposes.

S. 837

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 837, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 881

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify provisions relating to church pension benefit plans, to modify certain provisions relating to participants in such plans,

to reduce the complexity of and to bring workable consistency to the applicable rules, to promote retirement savings and benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 978

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], and the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] were added as cosponsors of S. 978, a bill to facilitate contributions to charitable organizations by codifying certain exemptions from the Federal securities laws, to clarify the inapplicability of anti-trust laws to charitable gift annuities, and for other purposes.

S. 1043

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] were added as cosponsors of S. 1043, a bill to amend the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 to provide for an expanded Federal program of hazard mitigation, relief, and insurance against the risk of catastrophic natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, and for other purposes.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] were added as cosponsors of S. 1271, a bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

S. 1396

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1396, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the regulation of surface transportation.

S. 1401

At the request of Mr. BENNETT, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1401, a bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to minimize duplication in regulatory programs and to give States exclusive responsibility under approved States program for permitting and enforcement of the provisions of that Act with respect to surface coal mining and reclamation operations, and for other purposes.

S. 1409

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1409, a bill to amend section 255 of the National Housing Act to extend the mortgage insurance program for home equity conversion mortgages, and for other purposes.

S. 1414

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1414, a bill to ensure that payments during fiscal year 1996 of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities, of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans, and of other veterans benefits are made regardless of Government financial shortfalls.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION SUNSET ACT OF 1995

PRESSLER (AND EXON) AMENDMENT NO. 3063

Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. EXON) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1396) to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the regulation of surface transportation; as follows:

On page 256, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

(C) SEPARATED EMPLOYEES.—Notwithstanding all other laws and regulations, the Department of Transportation shall place all Interstate Commerce Commission employees separated from the Commission as a result of this Act on the DOT reemployment priority list (competitive service) or the priority employment list (excepted service).

On page 281, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

SEC. 217. TRANSPORT VEHICLES FOR OFF-ROAD, COMPETITION VEHICLES.

Section 3111(b)(1) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (C);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting a semicolon and “or”; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(E) imposes a limitation of less than 46 feet on the distance from the kingpin to the center of the rear axle on trailers used exclusively or primarily in connection with motorsports competition events.”

On page 283, strike lines 9 through 11 and insert the following:

“(16) to provide for the expeditious handling and resolution of all proceedings required or permitted to be brought under the provisions of this subtitle.”

On page 284, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

(5) by striking “or” at the end of subsection (b)(1);

(6) by striking the period at the end of subsection (b)(2) and inserting a semicolon and “or”;

(7) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following:

“(3) transportation by a commuter authority, as defined in section 24102 of this title, except for sections 11103, 11104, and 11503.”

On page 284, line 19, strike “(5)” and insert “(8)”.

On page 284, line 24, strike “(6)” and insert “(9)”.

On page 286, line 16, insert “competitive” after “other”.

On page 288, line 22, insert “full” after “a”.